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House.

GROVER CLEVELAND to the Republi-

cans in Congress: "Help me, Cassius,
or I sink."

APTALLING thought: Suppose the

financial stringency should cause an ex-
odus of Chinese from this country.

If the Democratic party in Congress

shall be as much at sea on tariff revision

as it is regarding the silver question the

McKinley law will not be changed.

FROM Sept. 1, 1892, to date the city

has paid, in interest on its debt, \$23,528

more than it would have had to pay but

for the trickery of the Sullivan clique.

FREE silver coinage on the ratio of 16

to 1 would be voted to-day in both

branches of Congress if only the Demo-
cratic members were to do the voting.

If the American malcontents in the

Catholic Church do not stop making

faces pretty soon we predict some vigor-
ous spanking. The Pope has a long

arm.

SIXTY-FOUR dollars a day is \$2.66 an

hour. This represents the excess of in-
terest which the taxpayers of Indian-
apolis are paying as the price of this

"business administration."

THOSE county officers who are in the

conspiracy to annul the present salary-

and-fee law, to the end that they may

practice the old abuses, will be remem-
bered by the people. It is a bad season

for tax eating.

FOUR coaches full of Italians left Pitts-

burg last night for New York, where they

will join many others and sail for their

native land. Each one takes with him the

result of several years' hoarding. They

can be spared.

THE President is asking a great deal

of the Pope when he sends him a vol-
ume containing his official papers and

addresses, with the intimation that he

will read them. The Pope does not

even have time for blue fishing.

THE New York Times, the special

Cleveland organ, has repudiated the

free-trade section of the Democratic

national platform. Is this a note of

warning to the faithful to be ready to

desert the tariff-for-revenue-only ship?

If the report is true that the special

police for encampment week will be

taken largely from the delegates of the

last Democratic city convention, the

Grand Army should be prepared to fur-
nish a detail to look after that class of

specials.

Nor even the Democratic press de-
sires Congress to spend weeks in dis-
cussing the money question, partly be-
cause it understands that the country

desires action and partly because it

knows that such men as Vest and Cock-
rell will talk the party into a hole.For an ultra State supremacy advo-
cate Senator Hutton, of Virginia, is

very inconsistent when he proposes that

the government shall assume the re-
sponsibility of national banks to their

depositors. Suppose this remarkable

theory be first applied to State banks.

The only real and honest bimetalists

in this country are those who insist on

maintaining the parity between gold

and silver dollars, and who therefore

are opposed to any policy that will drive

gold out of the country and place our

currency on a monometallic silver basis.

If candidate Neal, in Ohio, can per-
suade the Democrats of that State that

the Cleveland administration is secretly

knifing him, McKinley's majority will

not be over 25,000, whereas if it was

believed that the administration is for

Neal, the McKinley majority would be

50,000.

The decided preponderance of opin-
ion in regard to the decision of the

Bering sea tribunal is that, while it is

technically in favor of England's con-
tention, it substantially maintains those

of the United States. The decision is

like a man in a boat—it faces one way

and rows the other.

STATSMAN SPRINGER, of Illinois, is

not quite so emphatic for the free coin-
age of silver as he was when ex-SpeakerReed seated him in the Fifty-first Con-
gress for his unparliamentary vehemence,

but he is for the free coinage of

States out of the Territories of Arizona,
New Mexico, Utah and Oklahoma.

The round-up circular issued by the

executive committee of the National

Encampment of the G. A. R., published

in the Journal of yesterday, shows that

the preliminary labors of the committee

are nearly completed. It also shows

that the committee has performed an

immense amount of labor and that its

work is well in hand. It remains for

the various subcommittees and special committees to perform their part and for the people to supplement these labors with their hearty co-operation and assistance in making the encampment a success. The occasion is one that imperatively demands the united efforts of all the people to the end that the visiting veterans may be properly welcomed and treated and the reputation of the city maintained. There is a double obligation on every resident of the city—that of doing honor to the Union veterans and that of proving that Indianapolis is equal to whatever she undertakes. Both obligations should be discharged in the spirit of a labor of love. Let the people rally round the encampment flag and prove that nothing is too good for the veterans or too great for Indianapolis.

MR. BRYAN'S GREAT EFFORT.

Representative Bryan, of Nebraska, has delivered his maiden speech in the House on the silver question, and it is characterized by his friends as "a great effort." He spoke nearly three hours, and it is said, "held the undivided attention of the House and the galleries, which were crowded." At the conclusion of his speech he received applause and congratulations. Representative Springer, who, by virtue of twenty years' service in the House, is supposed to be a judge of Congressional eloquence, is reported as saying that Bryan's speech is the grandest he has ever heard, and that "it will take rank with the best efforts of Clay or Webster."

This extravagant praise of such a speech as Mr. Bryan delivered shows what very absurd ideas some people have of what constitutes true eloquence and strength in parliamentary debate. The object of all public speaking is or should be to inform, instruct and convince. The most effective speeches in parliamentary bodies are the short, condensed ones made by men who are masters of the subject in hand and who are able to mass facts and figures in such a way as to carry conviction to the minds of their hearers. Such speeches are not often heard in the American Congress, more's the pity. Of figures of speech and rhetoric, of fustian, bombast, spread-eagleism, talking for buncombe, talking to the galleries, etc., we have more than enough, but speeches that show a masterful knowledge of the subject are very rare. There has been a marked improvement in this respect in recent years and some approximation to a truer standard of excellence in debate, but there is great room for improvement yet, as the praise bestowed on Mr. Bryan's speech shows.

So far as the press report of this speech shows, Mr. Bryan did not present a single historical fact bearing on the history of bimetalism in this or other countries; he did not quote from a single financial authority or say anything to indicate that he had ever read a work on the subject; he showed no knowledge whatever of the currency question in any of its phases; he did not disclose any acquaintance with the laws of business or finance; he did not discuss the changes of ratio heretofore made, nor that which it is proposed to make; he said nothing to indicate that he had any conception of what the result of such a change would be upon our monetary system; in short, his speech was utterly devoid of facts and figures, except figures of speech, and contained nothing calculated to aid any person in reaching a just conclusion on any phase of the financial situation. It was simply a mass of glittering generalities, wild assertions, sophomoric flights, fallacious arguments and false conclusions. A verbal bombshell exploded in mid air, scattering words far and near and blowing the husks of ideas in all directions, would bear about the same relation to a well-digested, argumentative speech as this pyrotechnical effort of Mr. Bryan's. "There is no such thing as an honest dollar," brayed this wild ass of the desert, "and the most dishonest dollar ever proposed is that child of avarice and ignorance called the gold dollar." With such idiotic assertions as this, and with wild appeals to the Democratic party to "Charge, Chester, charge," on the serried ranks of the gold bugs in the interest of "the work-worn and dust-begrimed masses" with tiresome iteration of such rot as this, Mr. Bryan filled out a three hours' speech, at the conclusion of which "the orator was surrounded by his colleagues, congratulating him upon his great effort." If a member of the British House of Commons or the French Assembly were to deliver such a speech he would be laughed out of Europe.

WHAT THE MAYOR SHOULD BE.

Under the present charter the Mayor is the chief executive officer of the city. He is specially charged with seeing that all the machinery under him is properly running and that all the officers responsible to him are attending to their duties. If he does his duty to the city he would be the busiest man in Indianapolis. He would not only look into the acts of the Board of Public Works, but he would frequently inspect the work being done under contracts to the end that he may have information other than that of inspectors and other subordinates. He should see if all the men the city is paying are attending to their duties and giving the taxpayers full return for their money. He should see that his appointees are efficient—that the city's engineers are working for the city and not on private jobs. He should have an eye on the police and upon the official who has an army of men at work on the streets just before election. All important contracts and all important matters going before the Council should have his personal consideration. No such measure as the Sullivan garbage ordinance and contract could have been adopted under a forceful and competent Mayor. He would occasionally look about the city for himself, not in the pleasant places, but those in which disease is likely to be bred, and, if all is not well, spur up his subordinates. Instead of using the public money to employ party workers beyond the number positively required, he would first and last be on the alert to pay no man from the people's money

whose services are not positively needed or who does not render an equivalent in service for the money paid him. First and last, the real Mayor will be for the city in preference to greedy magnates who covet the money of the people. He will wear no man's collar. Least of all will he confer immunity upon lawbreakers in return for votes and money with which to bribe voters. No lawbreaker will have a "pull" on the Mayor. He must be a man of such intellectual grasp and force that no man or class of men will undertake the role of the boss, and so high in his integrity that the go-betweens of lawbreakers would not dare to approach him with a proposition involving the violation of laws essential to the public welfare—the go-betweens of the keepers of gambling houses and dives. He would, in short, devote his energies to giving the city such a business administration as the best-managed corporations and the most successful business men attain in their affairs.

Is such a standard unreasonable? Will any one insist that Thomas L. Sullivan has, in any respect, met these reasonable requirements?

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:
Do you consider gold as having a fixed value? If not, has it appreciated or depreciated in value the past one hundred years?

Gold comes as near having a fixed value as any substance known. As gold has been the standard of value throughout the civilized world for a long time its market price cannot be stated, and its value can only be estimated by comparison with some other value, as that of silver, for instance. Such comparison shows that from 1693 to 1873 the ratio of gold to silver changed from 15:92 to 15:92. At present the actual ratio is about 28 to 1. That is, one grain of gold bullion is worth about twenty-eight grains of silver bullion. The advocates of free silver coinage contend that the apparent depreciation of silver is due to the real appreciation of gold, but this is not the view of the financial or commercial world generally. Sound financiers everywhere hold to the theory that gold has a substantially fixed value, and that the widening gap between it and silver is caused by the depreciation of the latter owing to enormously increased production. It is susceptible of historic proof that every variation in the value of either metal has been caused by increased production, and there is no doubt whatever that the present low price of silver throughout the world is due to that cause. The old ratio might perhaps be restored by a great falling off in the production of silver, or a great increase in the production of gold, but at present there is no probability that either of these things will occur.

The platform adopted by the Republicans of Iowa will meet the general approval of Republicans in all the States, except a few in the States in which silver mining is a prominent industry. In fact, the Republicans are a party because they hold the same ideas, while the Democrats are a party with all sorts of views, held together by a name, but without power to unite upon any subject, except the repeal of the federal election laws. The Republicans of Iowa are sound upon all Republican issues of a national character because leaders like Allison, Wilson, Henderson and Gear have had the courage to oppose the heresies regarding the currency which have at times been so popular in the West.

WANTED, a Democrat who is willing to accept an office worth \$1,800 a year. The position is that of Chinese inspector at the port of New Orleans. Colonel Kitchen, of North Carolina, was appointed to the place some two months ago, with the promise that he should soon have something better, but the promise not having been fulfilled, he indignantly sent in his resignation on Tuesday last and started for home. An Indiana Democrat is as eligible for the place as one from North Carolina. No civil-service examination necessary. Address your Representative in Congress or Senator Voorhees.

MAYOR HARRISON is likely to repent his utterance to the effect that the government must furnish the unemployed money, now that several thousand of his admirers have come to the conclusion that if Congress can furnish money the Mayor of Chicago should be able to furnish labor. Consequently, they have resolved to demand labor of him. Of course, he has none to give them, but the Mayor who holds that a government should furnish the unemployed money out of nothing should be able to find employment for several thousand men who seek to work for wages.

A YEAR ago the agent of a banking house desired to refund the \$821,000 of the now overdue bonds of the city on terms which made the rate of interest a little over 3½ per cent. Controller Woolen has made arrangements to pay \$8,000 to have those bonds extended a year at 7.3 per cent. The high rate of interest is the result of the "change," but the blunder of not placing the bonds a year ago is that of Sullivanism under the domination of a Democratic financial boss.

SENATOR WOLCOTT, a silver man, says "this country proposes to have its share of the gold of the world, is rich enough to hold it, and is entitled, by its resources and condition, to have it." True, every word of it. Therefore let us adopt a policy that will encourage gold to come and stay here, not one that will banish it from the country.

SENATOR GORDON, of Georgia, has introduced a bill to suspend the tax on State bank notes for six months. This is to enable States which have laws authorizing State banks of issue to flood them with irredeemable shinplasters—a money which no person would hide away.

The Right to Thump a Watermelon.

A dispatch in yesterday's Journal describes the action of a Grant county farmer in firing a load of shot into a boy whom he discovered stooping over his melon patch. The boy, who is badly injured, says he was crossing the patch to save time, and seeing a melon in his path stooped to thump it.

The heart of every boy who hears of this incident, and of every man who was ever a boy in the country, will throb in sympathy with the youth carrying the load of shot in his person, and with indignation towards the farmer. There are some things in which mankind, but more particularly boy-kind, has an inherent right—a right not to be modified or interfered with by any extraneous question of individual ownership. One of these is the right to thump a watermelon wherever it is found. There is a consideration due from humanity even to the inanimate vegetable world, and the watermelon mutely but irresistibly invites the little attention of a thump from every one who passes through its patch. How else, it seems to ask, can the fact of its ripeness and perfection be known? It has lain upon the warm earth all the season, drawing sweetness from sun and soil, and dew, and now, with its heart red with the wine of summer and its sides rounded with richness, it looks up with mute entreaty to the chance passer-by, beseeching him to test its condition, to convince themselves of its juicy completeness. At least that is the way the matter presents itself to the wanderer through the patch. He may not put it to himself in formal language, but he finds the circumstances overwhelming. He applies the test; he thumps the melon.

Human nature is weak, and melons are sweet. Sometimes the passer-by does not thump and pass on; he has been known to sit himself down and carry the test to its supreme point by cutting that melon and consuming it. Sometimes, again, if the spot does not seem favorable to undisturbed refreshment, he has been known to take it under his arm, after judicious thumping, and pass on in haste. Neither of these proceedings, if the patch is one to which he has no legal title, is to be approved; they are, on the contrary, highly reprehensible. The Journal does not countenance such action, and yet, at the same time, it is compelled, in the interest of truth, to set down the statement that even the consuming of another man's melon, when tempted by said fruit in a casually crossing a field, is not held in common estimation to be a crime worthy of punishment by a shot. When confronted with such a proposition, the average man, if he be not the owner of a melon patch, feels rising strong within him a communistic feeling that is hardly a conviction that the fruit of the fields should be forbidden to one who wishes to eat thereof. This theory is contrary to the statutes provided, but is strong enough to make the shooting of such melon-consuming persons an unpopular act. To shoot because the wanderers have merely thumped the melon is a course to be severely condemned. The Grant county farmer was too hasty. He ought to have known that no normally constituted boy could have passed the enticing fruit without trying its ripeness. He did not know that this boy meant to take the melon with him or to come back after dark with a bag, and he should at least have awaited developments.

EX-SERGEANT-AT-ARMS YODER was refused a re-nomination, as he thinks, because he is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was a gallant soldier, a Democratic member of the Fifty-first House, and as such insisted on voting for a service pension bill and then for the disability bill. He was the Sergeant-at-Arms of the last House. To a correspondent in Washington Mr. Yoder said: "I think that it was my membership in the Grand Army and my position as Sergeant-at-Arms of the House. It is painful to admit that such is the fact, but I believe it to be true. Men who ought to have known better came to me and said that they understood that I was a member of a secret, oath-bound society, and that I was a member of a party which was not a member of the Grand Army. Of course, the Grand Army has no such requirements, but it seemed impossible to get this kind of out of the heads of some men. At the time I did not think it was my membership in that organization that lost me my position. I remember meeting a man with whom I served in Congress, and when I said to him 'I suppose you will vote for me, as we served pleasantly in Congress together,' to my astonishment he said: 'No, I cannot vote for you, because I understand that you are a member of the Grand Army, which is pledged to give positions to all Union soldiers.' I assured him that there was no foundation for the supposition that the Grand Army had any such pledges or principles, but I have no doubt that this sentiment cost me many votes."

Thus does the spirit of Hoke Smith pervade the Congress in which the controlling element is ex-confederates.

The alleged discovery by a New York physician that cancer may be cured by inoculating the patient with the virus of erysipelas is attracting some attention. Erysipelas is a peculiarly offensive and dangerous malady, being only a degree less to be feared than cancer. Probably only a victim of cancer would submit to the injection into his blood of the germ of another objectionable disease, but the cancer patient usually has nothing to fear and everything to gain. The poison of erysipelas seems to kill that of the cancer, and the reaction produced is identical with that produced in true erysipelas, but of a very mild form, passing away within twenty-four or forty-eight hours. The discovery, which was made by accident in a hospital, is an important one if all that is claimed for it is true. The treatment is said to be effective not only upon ordinary cancers, but upon malignant tumors.

The man who turns that wheel on the top of the monument is a high roller.

POINTS FROM THE STATE PRESS.

"SOUP HOTSPOTS" are a poor substitute for busy factories.—Huntington Herald.

The Democratic Congress appears to be in a hurry to pass a bill for running both houses.—Lafayette Call.

MR. CLEVELAND is cracking the whip over his "wild team," but he doesn't seem to have them very well in hand.—Winchester Herald.

The Democratic party was never known to do the right thing at the right time, and they will not do it now.—Mount Vernon Republican.

The Democrats were long on promises last fall, but they are exceedingly short on fulfilling the same this summer.—Rockville Republican.

The Democratic panic of 1893 is the people's panic: "It is not poverty, but distrust" of Democratic politics and Democratic "tariff reform."—Frankfort News.

MR. BLAND knows more about the silver question than any other man in the House, but the trouble is that the most of what he knows is not true.—Crawfordsville Journal.

HAD Mr. Cleveland committed himself to a sound tariff as he does to a sound currency much more, indeed, would have been done to restore confidence in the entire country.—Vernon Journal.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S message to Congress contained one sound protectionist argument in the statement that the wage earner "relies for work upon the ventures of confidence and contented capital. This failing him his condition is one of starvation, for he can neither prey on the misfortune of others nor hoard his labor." The wage earner's trouble just now is that capital is neither confident nor contented in view of threatened free trade, and con-

sequently industries are shutting down and the wage earner has no work.—Goshen Times.

THE Democratic party now finds that a national platform which can be construed to please everybody, while handy as a vote-getter, is a legislative obstacle difficult to surmount.—Portland Commercial.

IT were better to enact baldheaded free trade than the uncertainty and want of confidence that now hovers like a black cloud over our financial atmosphere and business outlook.—Vassar Times.

IT begins to look as if Mr. Cleveland would have to depend upon Republican members of Congress to carry out the measures he has submitted for favorable legislative action.—Lafayette Courier.

THE policy that has given the American workingman something to do, and at good wages, is the Republican policy of protection. The assurance that this policy will be continued is what the workingman needs—not an appropriation for alms.—Sheboygan Republican.

THERE may be a gradual return of local confidence as time passes, but the local factor will load up with surplus stock until he knows what it will sell for, and no retailer will stock up much until he knows that the bottom has been reached.—Union City Eagle.

THIS is history. Democracy and financial depression in the days of Jackson; Democracy and financial trouble in the days of Polk; Democracy and total collapse under Buchanan; Democracy and men's hearts failing them for fear under Cleveland. By their fruits ye shall know them.—New Albany Tribune.

EVERYBODY SATISFIED.

IN THE Paris arbitration the United States has lost its argument and won its cause.—Philadelphia Press.

THE decision in the Bering sea case accomplishes substantially all that Mr. Blaine desired.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

WE have no doubt that the finding of the tribunal will be very welcome to the present administration, although it involves the payment of some money.—New York Evening Post.

A TROUBLE some and, at some times, dangerous dispute has been satisfactorily ended, and the great value of international arbitration has been demonstrated by another illustration.—Philadelphia North American.

ALTHOUGH this decision is nominally against the United States government, it is really in the interest of the American people, who will doubtless give it their cordial approval.—Philadelphia Record.

THE decision is a triumph for the diplomacy of the United States, and for the able counsel who so brilliantly and effectively presented our case before the tribunal in Paris.—New York Mail and Express.

THE industry is comparatively a small one. The average American knows little and cares less about it. The unsettlement and friction between powers were the grave features, and it is gratifying to have these adjusted in a way acceptable to our own arbitrators.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

VALUABLE as the sealing industry is to us, and dear as are our rights therein, the establishment of such a principle among the nations of the earth is worth more than all the seals that have ever been taken in Bering sea or ever will be taken there, with or without the sixty-mile zone.—Detroit Free Press.

IF we have not won on all points we have at least secured a decision that prevents the wholesale slaughter of the seals. If it is remembered that the United States never contended that Bering sea was more than an ordinary sea, that it was not an ordinary commerce, the popular feeling of disappointment at the decision that we did not win from Russia an indisputable monopoly ought to be mitigated.—Boston Transcript.

BUT while we lose upon the theoretical side of the controversy, the regulations that have been agreed to relative to seasons and methods of sealing and the preservation of seal life will afford no small protection to the sealing industry, put it upon a legitimate basis, leave the United States still in possession of many valuable rights, and go far toward reconciling the American people to the decision.—Washington Post.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Aiding Him.
Mr. Wickwire—Somehow I seem to be filled with gloom that cannot be dispelled.
Mrs. Wickwire—Why don't you go to Doctor Bowdler. He has one of those new electric lights that one can allow.

Pianissimo.
"You can never make me believe that I have a soul," said the bright young man.
"You may be right," assented the old clergyman.
"The Lord sometimes makes men mad, and I see no reason why he should make a spiritual idiot of me."

A Scheme That Failed.
"How did that scheme of hanging a live snake in Lushford's room work?"
"Didn't work at all. They didn't use his kind of snake."
"So what kind was it?"
"Water snake."

Cheerful Times in Texas.
"What's the excitement?" asked the drummer.
"Don't stop me, man; don't stop me," replied the citizen of the little Texas village, trying to hurry.
"They are going to burn Richardson in effigy and air goin' to use alive nigger for the effigy. Wouldn't miss it for a hundred dollars."

BURGLAR AT TEN YEARS.

Small Boy, the Son of Respectable Parents, Confesses to Robbing a Till.

Patrolmen Bolan and Nicholson last night arrested a neatly attired youth of nice manners, who gave his name as Lewis Henderson, of 273 Massachusetts avenue. The boy is ten years old, and is charged with burglary. By his own confession he has been somewhat short of pin money for some days, and last night conceived the scheme of robbing his father's neighbor, the butcher. While the proprietor of the market, Frank Yaugher, was standing in front of his place, Henderson slipped inside, and from the money drawer extracted the sum of three dollars. Unfortunately, the butcher had a customer about this time, and the youthful burglar was caught.

BOY PRISONER'S RUSE.

Clever Strategy of an Escaping Inmate in Fooling a Guard.

Earl Spain, an inmate of the Plainfield prison for boys, is in the city searching for an escaped prisoner named Brush. The parents of the runaway reside on Wabash street. Yesterday Brush and a fellow-prisoner named Smith, who was sent from this city a year ago for horse stealing, effected their escape, but were not able to clear the yard of the institution before they were discovered. Smith, after running a few hundred yards, fell, apparently exhausted. When the guard reached his side the prisoner arose, and, deceiving the pursuer, a heavy blow knocked him senseless. He was afterwards recaptured, but Brush succeeded in getting away. He is thought to be here.

Hamilton Did Not "Disappear."
Extra Hamilton, a former deputy sheriff, who was reported as having left for parts unknown a few weeks ago, returned yesterday. Mr. Hamilton has been doing the world's fair and other interesting points in the Northwest, and proposes to look up the author of the ridiculous stories printed about him as soon as a meeting can be conveniently arranged.

WILL REDUCE THE TAX LEVY

No Need of So Much Revenue Since the City Pays Nothing on the Streets.

Talk with the Controller—Mr. Pierce's Queer Lease—Dr. Morrison Spurred in Garbage.

CITY TAX LEVY.

Since It Pays for No More Improvements It Will Be Materially Cut.

The fiscal year of the city ends on Aug. 31, and the law contemplates that at its close the city controller shall make estimates upon which the Council shall proceed to make the tax levy, and pass the general appropriation ordinance for the ensuing year. Last year, however, this ordinance was not passed until the latter part of September, and it is probable that the same delay will occur this year. Last year the levy was 60 cents on the \$100, but this year it will, or should be, no greater than 40 cents. Last year's levy contemplated an appropriation of about \$100,000, or about 20 per cent. of the city's revenue from taxation, for paying the city's share of street and alley improvements, and about \$20,000 for sewerage.

Under the amendment to the charter passed by the last Legislature, the city has nothing to pay on street and alley or sewer improvements, the property affected bearing the whole expense. It will therefore be unnecessary to appropriate for these expenses and the tax levy can be reduced by about 20 per cent. Controller Woolen was asked yesterday if he had yet begun to figure out